HOMES FOR HARLEM CLUBS.

A WORK WHICH WILL HAVE GOOD RESULTS.

QUARTERS.

No better evidence of the confidence and enthusiasm with which the Republicans are entering upon the cam-paign of 1802 can be had than the manner in which the Republican clubs of Harlem are preparing for the contest, and the elaborate preparations which they are contest, and the elaborate preparations which they are making to continue their hold on the National Govern-ment and assure the people of a clean administration. To the minds of the Harlem Republicans the old saying "Give the Democratic party enough rope and it will hang itself" was never better illustrated than at the present time. The lit is lease of power which the people, in a fit of absent mindedness, gave to the Democrats of this state has proved to be the "rope" of the along and benefit absent and proved to be the "rope" of the adage, and having secured enough of it, the Demos-racy of New York State is proceeding with its old-time skill and elegance to hang itself. The political situ-ation is one that fills Harlem Republicans with joy and screnity, and they are calmly and deliberately making preparations to apply themselves to the almost making preparations to avail themselves to the utmost of the pleasing condition of political affairs.



In no part of to ty has Democratic tinkering in the State Legislature of the independent dills inimical to flourishing part o the greatest auxigerous legislation with power. The act indication of this is the new There are, of co ree several Republican chibs which already have the room homes and have had them for nome years, but they are the older and stronger organizations. But these can be counted on the fingers of one hand, while the great mass of the party men are without club-horses. On the other hand the Democrats, aside fro i their wealthy and older clubs, have innumerable of maigntions scattered all over Harlem, which have the cown club-houses. It is this fact that has greatly ret rded Republican growth in Harlem.



Kaba the president of the James G. trouble and remedy are as plain as the hand before your eyes. The conditions of New-York City life ars equilar and are different from those in any oth r part of the Union and that is why so many brilliant Republican leaders who have made such a great success in almost every other part of the country make a fising when they come to New-York City. I don't pretend to know how politics should be conducted outside of this city, but I candidly think I do know what is the great impediment to Republican growth in Harlem, and especially in the districts between Third-ave, and East River. It is simply this question of clubs. Club-life seems to be an indispensa-ble adjace to metropolitan existence. Nothing can done recept through such organizations, for amid such an : "whelming mass of human beings as we island one man is practically a nonentity no matter now gifted, how brilliant or how magnetic He is slare, overwhelmed by the immensity of the human on Fa that surrounds him. So that if any man is to give for e to his ideas, or if his views are to obtain the least at rilor, it must be through the medium of It is just in this matter of clubs that the Democrats : s ahead of us, not that it shows any superior intelligence on their part, for the great mass of them are ative New-Yorkers and simply grew into condition, while many Republicans are not

To ill strate the great power of clubs in turning young mer from one party to another, just put yourself in the place of a young man who makes his \$10 to \$15 a week and lives in the middle and eastern part of the XXIIId Assembly District. The great majority of have the sincerest desire to be good citizens. After a hard day's work they naturally look around for some place to spend an agreeable evening. They don't like to spend it in a liquor store. They may go in one to take a drink perhaps, but they don't like to be hanging around one all the evening, for they have quite as muc of decency and self-respect as their brothers in Madis n-ave. So they naturally look around for some They haven't much choice one way or the other, but they have in the general d'slike for Tammany Hall. But that have the Republicans to offer them in this line? Until recently, nothing, absolutely nothing. Of course there are the regular Republican clubs that meet mee or twice a month or in some instances once a west in a room or hall. The meeting is called to order by the president, a certain amount of routine gone through with, perhaps there is a sheramusical entertainment at the close of the meeting and the members spend a pleasant evening and go home, to meet again at the next regular meeting. In the mantime where is the young man going to spend evenings? The Democrats have a great number of clubs in this district which have their regular club home, open all days in the week and all hours of the day and every night. They are fitted up handsomely. They have soft carpets, elegant furniture, billiard tables, card rooms, all the daily and weekly papers and magazines beside illustrated period-The Democratic managers extend him a cordial fort sud luxury, and in nine cases out of ten the young secomes a member, not because he cares anything man secomes a member, not because he cares anything for the politics of the club, for he may even be opposed to its principles, but because he can have a place to go my evening and spend an agreeable hour or two among social men, most of whose circumstances are similar to his. That is the decisive turning point in his polities. He is not a strong Democrat at first, but he is treated with kindness. If he is seeking some situation the Democrat leaders make a great presence of using their "pull" to help him, and whether or not they do him the least bit of good, he thinks they have done their best and is grateful and he becomes a Democrat His beng a member of this club causes him to hear only ore side of the story, and he hears so much of the great argument of the Democracy, 'We are no worse the others,' that he finally comes to believe it and when approached by Republicans he resents arguments as insulting and slanderous. This is the history of half of the men forming the party in the XXIIId Assembly District and I guess you'll find pretty much the same story in every other

organizations in the XXIIId Assembly District hav taken measures to secure permanent homes the members can meet every night in the week. The first of these to move in its clubhouse is the James G. Blaine Club, of Harlem. This is one of the young organizations recently organized. It has been hold-THE JAMES G. BLAINE ASSOCIATION'S PLEASANT near One-hundred-and-eleventh-st. No regular room or hall was assigned for its meeting, but it met in such noms of the building that happened to be vacant of their meeting night, thus losing all the



HENRY ROGERS.

ties of associations which inevitably spring up where the meetings are held in the "same old place." It frequently happened that members came to also house on meeting night and after see find-spair. In spite of also meeting night and after see find-spair. In spite of also discouraging circumstances, this club increased in number and in March rented the house No. 112 Enst-tone-handred and-tenth-st. except the store, which is admirably adapted for its purpose. It is one of those old-fashioned houses built before hand was so expensive and when room or feet deep. The limit door has been handsomely filled up as a public hall where the club meetings and mass meetings of the campaign will be held. The hall is 30 feet wide and 60 feet deep, and is furnished with chairs and benches which will be used for campaign somes and dances. The floor is lack in herwise the companion somes and dances. The floor is lack in herwise the companion somes and dances. The floor is lack in herwise the companion somes and dances. The floor is lack in herwise the companion somes and dances are the continued to cause while the prospect of more dance the party was not to be trusted by the floor of the companion of the companion somes and have had them for mile party was not to be trusted by the floor of the companion some some can be comitted by the companion of the companion o

NEW DIOCESAN OFFICIALS.

ARCHBISHOP CORRIGAN'S CHANCELLOR AND PRIVATE SECRETARY.

Archbishop Corrigan has just appointed two clergy men to the places of charactlor of the diocese and private secretary. Both these places were held by Monsigner Charles McDonnell until his appointmen as hishop of Brooklyn, and for some time after this. As the documents which make him bishop elect and administrator of the Brooklyn diocese are now on their way to New-York it would be considered infra dig. for him to hold these places longer. The Rev. Joseph E. Mooney, pastor of Sacred Heart Church, West Fiftyfirst-st., has been appointed chancellor, and the Rev James Connolly, assistant at the Cathedral, secretary



THE REV. JOSEPH E. MOONEY

It has been the policy of Archbishop Corrigan to fill the various places of trust in the diocese with representative men. The Vicar-Generalship, the School Board, the Diocesan Council are all held by men of marked individuality, some of them not always in accord with the Archbishop. Father Mooney is a representative man. His name has long been men tioned for high offices. He is in his forty-sixth year, was graduated from Fordham College and was ordained 1871 from Troy Seminary. He was assistant at one time to Dr. McGlynn, but his most important place was professor of mental philosophy in Troy seminary. He held this place for eight pais and there made a reputation which has not waned. In 1879 he became pastor of St. Patrick's Church, New burg, from which he came, in 1890, to take charge of

his prevent parish.

He is a deep and severe thinker and a speaker of more than average power. His appointment is acceptable to the clergy who come into contact with the chancellor frequently and are dependent on bla-

the chancellor frequently and are dependent on his courtesy and business disputch in many things. The duties of chancellor are to grant dispensations in matrimonial cases and to supervise the financial accounts of the partisles.

The Rev. James Connolly, the new secretary to Archibshop Corrigan, was born in New-York in 1865, made his studies at \$1. Francis Kavier's College and finished his course at the American College, Rome. His appointment was determined by his littness for the place, which is an ardnous one and often unpleasant. The office in New-York has been the stepping stone to the mitre for Mgr. McDónnell and the present tishop of Albany. The new secretary has pleasant. The office in New York has been the step-plng stone to the mitre for Mgr. McDônnell and the present 19-hop of Albany. The new secretary has been a priest not quite three years and is of a char-acter and temperament which will make him a valuable assistant to the Archbishop and popular with the priests of the diocese.

DANGER OF FORGETTING NAMES.

One of those embarrassing little accidents which happen to men who have not the faculty of remembering names afforded some amusement to cynical and unfeeling people in a Fifth-ave, stage the other day. Two men were chatting in a corner when another passenger got on

"Why, how are you?" cried one of the men who were in the corner. "I am glad to see you. Sit down, sit down," and he continued to greet him warmly, while his friend was evidently waiting for an introduction.

Then the man who had insisted upon having the newcomer sit down besids him, just when he was on the point of making the other two acquainted with each other.

stopped and showed marked signs of embarrasment. He began to get red in the face, and in sympathy with him the cheeks of the other men colored. There was a painful pause of only a minute, while every one else in the stage seemed to be keenly on the alert for developments. But the man who had last entered the stage rescued the

part; at the sacrifice of some of his dignity, for he said in low voice: "Hall."
"Oh, thank you," replied his forgetful friend hurriedly, and the introduction followed, with a little laugh all around, and the explanation that the two men had seen a good deal of each other on a steamer. They got off the stage suspiciously near a well-known barrdom.

LEHIGH VALLEY'S NEW DEPOT. On and after Sunday, April 3, all Lehigh Valley Rallroad trains will feave from the New-Jersey Cen-tral Depot, foot of Liberty-st., New-York City, In-stend of from the foot of Cortlandt and Desbrosses sts., as heretofore. FROM BENCH AND BAR.

GATHERED FROM LAWYERS AND AMONG THE COURTS.

The distinguished New York lawyers who went to Albany last week to testify in the Maynard inquiry before the legislative committee learned then, if they had not known before, that those who perform that which they believe to be a public duly do not always have a pleasant time in consequence. They were compelled to leave important business engagements, to spend two or three days in waiting for a hearing and to be subjected to examination and cross-examination by lawyers of less prominence and less courtesy of nanner than they possess. Mr. Condert, Mr. Carter, Mr. Peckham and other members of the Bar As-sociation committee are among the most dignified and courteous members of their profession, and their experience in appearing as witnesses instead of ex-aminers and being compelled to submit to the attacks of hostile questioners must have been decidedly un-pleasant. They knew when they made their report that they would encounter some criticism from the friends of Judge Maynard, and they deserve the greater credit for acting on their own beliefs as to their duty credit for acting on their own beliefs as to their duty without regard to the consequences. They enjoy so great respect from their associates and in the courts that they rarely have occasion to complain of discourtesy and their treatment at Albany was a novel one for them. The manner in which these esteemed members of the bar were treated, will create a feeling among their fellow-law-yers in this city, which will be likely to operate against their crities at some future time. Their rendiness, good-humor and eloquence made them able representatives of the bar of this city, by which they had been selected to perform an important duty.

The epidemic of acquittals in criminal cases conunabated, and happy is the prisoner whose fate is decided by the present juries. The record in one part of the Court of General Sessions showed five acquittals to each conviction for a series of weeks. Mayor Gleason, of Long Island City, and an Halian accused of murder were among the beneficiaries of the present leniency among jurors. A juror who served recently in a criminal court for the first time said that he had learned enough to convince him that any man's liberty could safely be intrusted to a jury, as he found no jurors who were not willing to look fairly or favorably on a defendant's statement. The readiness with which jurors and excuses for acquitable has caused criticism by public officials on several occasions recently, and prescrutors are awaiting anxiously a change in sentiment among jurors, which shall make it easier to enforce the laws.

The Court of Appeals' opinion in the Fanning murder case is interesting, as upholding the right of trial judges in criminal cases to review the evidence defendant's lawyer, and says: "In a criminal case we thing the judge has the right, and indeed it is his duty, to present the evidence to the jury in such light and with such comments that the jury may see its its crofibility. These questions are for the jury, but it is proper that a judge should assist the jury in marshalling the evidence so that they may the more shall be satisfactory to themselves, consistent with the evidence, and in accordance with the law. The judge should do this in a fair and impartial manner, having due regard to the rights of the defendant, and with a serious and anxious desire for their preservation, but he should not refrain from a just, arcurate and clear presentation of the evidence to the jury, simply because when so presented it may fairly be regarded by the jury as bearing hardly upon the accused. A careful reading of the charge of the court in this case convinces us that the duty of the court was performed ably and fairly. The General Trem of the Supreme Court once gave a measured efficient of a trial judge in a criminal case for commenting on the facts, but the Court of Appeals lends its sanction to this method of althing the jury to arrive at a just conclusion, so long as the allustors to the widence are fair, and the jury is left in deals. readily and intelligently come to a conclusion which

Judge George Driggs, of Chicago, who died recently, was one of the many Judicial officers whom New York has furnished to other States. He was born in this State and was a graduate of Columbia Law School. Beand later a clerk in a village store. His professional career was highly successful. He was an assistant be was thirty years old and was a Circuit Courf inde-soon after passing his fortish year. He was a mini-ber of many clubs and was exceedingly popular amon-lawers. He was a lecturer in the thirds college of Law. He was a well-known public speaker and pos-sessed unusual elequence. Judges, lawyers and law students in large numbers attended his funeral.

Decay of Professional Mannerisms " among lawyers is appropriate just at this time, when even the English law papers are questioning the necessity of continuing slik," the distinguishing muck of the Queen's connect. "The New York Law Journal" alludes to the tion of many of the old stilled forms in law papers. The methods of pleading which were once considered almost sacred have now become greatly medified, and almost energy have now become greatly modified, and clear, precise sentences have taken the place of the intricate phrases farmerly in use. The remnants of distinction between legal and business phrasesdayy are disappearing. The limitsh lawvers are so conservative that it seems impossible that any change in professional customs should be seriously contemplated among them. It has been suggested, however, that the distinction between Queen's counsel and other counsel should be abolished. The number of Queen's counsel should be abolished. The number of Queen's counsel has been greatly increased, and the privileges of the more dignified branch have been cuitailed until there is really lighty valued. The situation in England is, however, still far from approaching the unconventional methods of professional life in the United States.

David Dudley Field not only retains his mental and physical vigor in his eighty-eighth year, but his thoughts blossom into occasional verse, such as the lines begin his present mode of life:
It is to sit before the checiful hearth
With groups of friends and hindred, store ofbooks, 1

With groups of friends and kindred, store off Rich heritage from ages past, Hold sweet commutaton, soul with seul, O'er things now past, or present or to come, Or muse alone upon my earlier days, Unbind the scroll whereon is writ The story of my busy life.

And so with quiet, caim and thankful soul the con-testant in game a hot legal field in the past passes the hours. A his well-careed repose.

a fair and manly thing in publishing a "symposium" of opinions of well-known instructors on "The Methods of Legal Education." There is a wide divergence among law-school professors as to the methods of Im-parting knowledge. The Yale Law School has thus far been comparatively free from the laduency of the advocates of the "case system," yet the instructors who use that system are well represented in the dis-cussion. Professor Edward J. Phelps, of Yale, and cussion. Professor C. G. Thueman, of the University Law School of this city, present the views of those who believe especially in the study of "principles before the control of the control of the control of Columbelieve especially in the study of "principles before the control of the principles before his, and John C. Gray, of Harvard, advocate the system of "principles from cases." "The Yale Law Journal" has reached only its fourth number, but the March edition is one of the most valuable of the law periodicals of the month. "The Law Reporter and Review," of Fulladelphia, has some valuable comments on the powers of the Interstate Commerce Commission. Papers in "The Columbia Law Times" for March are also of Interest.

The always interesting question as to how fur a corporation is responsible for the illegal acts of its agents has not recently been discussed in any case with more thoroughness than in the Court of Appeals opinions in Mullian against the New-York and Rockaway Bench Railroad. The plaintiff purchased a ticket at one of the stations of the milway in Brooklyn. The ticket agent stations of the railway in Brooklyn. The ticket agent had been warned to look out for counterfeit five-dollar bills, and when Mullian handed him a new five-dollar hote he examined it carefully, and, after selling the ticket, came to the concusion that the bill was counterfeit. The passenger was arrested and sued the railroad company to recover damages, after it was ascertained that the bill was good. Judges O'Brien, Andrews, Peckham and Gray, of the Court of Appeals, came to the conclusion that the company was not responsible for the acts of its agent under the circumstances, but Judges, Earle and Finch thought

Lieutenant Sidney H. May, who was recently detached from the cruiser lialtimere, after the settlement of the Chillan controversy, is ordered to duty in conion with the Naval Board of Inspection of Foreign Morchant Vessels, with headquarters in the Postnection with the Naval Bo of the sloop-of-war Juniata when she was sent to the Arctic in 1873 in search of the Polaris castaways, and | Pond's music store, No. 25 Union Square.

he was one of those who accompanied the late Lieu tenant-Commander George W. DeLong, on the steam launch Little Juniata in her perilous journey across Melville Day to Cape York. At that time the little craft was caught in a tempestuous gale, and she was rounded to under the lee of a great teeberg for thirty hours, until the gale and sea abated. In the meantime the furnace fire was out and when it was propose to light it everything was saturated with salt water and the officers and men, whose scalskin clothing had been wet and frozen, were numbed with cold. How to start the fire was a difficult problem to solve, there being only two matches among all the crew, and these were wet. Ensign May put both matches next to his bare breast and rubbed them until they were dried, and then softening a bunch of frozen oakum by warmth from the hands, the water was squeezed out and the onkum saturated with oil. The first match lighted was extinguished in an instant by the wind, but En sign May was more fortunate with the second one and got a fire started. If this match had not lighted the onkum the DeLong party would have been in an em-barrassing situation, as the cartridges in their revolvers were too wet to give a flash of any sort to start a fire. After steam was raised the little steam launch contin-ued on her course and reached Uperhavik four afterward.

NATIONAL GUARD AFFAIRS.

COMPANY G'S "DUTCH"-THE REVIEW OF THE

The members of the 7th Regiment came out is spring costumes at the review on Thursday evening, and it is needless to say that they made a magnificent appearance when they were all assembled in the armory. The crowd of spectators also made fully as brilliant an appearance as the regiment did. A certain amount of satisfaction is derived from watching the 7th Regiment at drill on an occasion of this kind, for the reason that the officers display so much confidence in handling their men. Any one could not help observing this fact while the battalion drill was in progress after the review on Thursday evening, when

Van Lennep. The following were the officers and men who received crosses of honor:

Gold bar to cross of honor, twenty years' serviceand comment on it. One theory of the duty of a Colonel Daniel Appleton, Lieutenants Walter G. Schuy trial judge used to be that he should only make an ler, John W. McDougall and H. C. Du Val, Private abstract statement of the law, and allow the Jurors to John A. Hunt. Silver har to cross of honor, fifteen find out its bearing on the facts of the case on trial. Judge Peckham, with the concurrence of all tenant George H. Gould, Sergeants Edwin C. Ray and trial. Judge Peckham, with the concurrence of all the other judges takes the opposite view. He refers to the criticism of Judge Martine's charge by the Cross of honor in bronze, ten years' service—Lieutenants Charles F. Bement and Harry E. Zittel, Sci geants Alfred M. Hearn, Frank Koch, Charles L Comfort and Francis C. Harriman, Corporals John R. Commings, Henry H. Arthur and Clemens F. Muller, relevancy and pertinency to the particular issue upon | Privates Robert F. Morrison, August Bertrand, James which it was admitted, and thus be better qualified to appreciate its character and weight, and to determine D. Dederick, John A. Livingston, Robert S. Holt, ir. spies, Horace E. Fox, Edward C. Schoonmaker, Allan and Miles C. Palmer. Captain George B. Rhoads has qualified the last year for the cross of honor in gold, with the figure "7" in brilliants, twenty-five years' service, and it was presented to him last evening. The following drummers received the field music ansi-long service medal in bronze: George Colyer and George

> The twenty-fourth annual reunion and dinner of the Veteran Association of the 71st Regiment, in commemoration of the departure of the regiment for the war in 1861, will take place on Thursday, April 21, at Hotel Lincoln, at Broadway and Fifty-second-st. The dinner promises to be one of the best the as-sociation has had. It will be the thirty-first anniversary of the regiment's departure.

> Company D, of the 7th Regiment, will give an invitation dance at the armory to-morrow evening. The closing drill of the senson will be held at 8 o'clock,

Company G, of the 7th Regiment, closed the drill senson by winning additional laurels in the shape of the Abeel Trophy, on the armory range, on Wednes-Dutch" on Menday evening and something to 40 some direction. After attending one of these affairs, Captain James C. Abrams. He congratulated the company on the good work which had been done during the drill season and rend a letter from Colonel Appleton, in which that officer regretted that he was kept from the entertainment by illness. Colonel Appleton also spoke highly in his letter of the work accomplished by the company in the new drill regula-tions, and said a good many more pleasant things about the officers and men. The letter was received

with the company cheer.

Lieutenant Colonel George Moore Smith and a number of other officers were called on for speeches. It was surprising with what complete unanimity they all acknowledged that they were fully as auxious as the to which they pointed significantly, and the speeches were short accordingly. Finally "that" door opened and Mr. Ballantine, the humorist, appeared. He entertained the company for some time. Mr. Ballantine told a story of military discipline, which will appeal strongly to every one who has Ind anything to do with son of the Emerald Isle who was feeling particularly good natured. It was told in a dialect which the writer will not attempt to imitate.

In Eussia, according to this story, they did not have telegraph lines, but in their places they had a series of signal stations reaching across the continent. In order to send a message it was flashed with flags from one station to the other until it reached its destination. One morning the man in tower No. 1 overslept one morning the man in tower so, I overslope himself two or three hours. When he did wake up it was several hours after the time he was supposed to be on duty. He realized the fact that he had disgraced himself, and that he would be hanged when his offence was discovered. He decided that he would not suffer the disgrace resulting from being hanged by the government, so he got out a piece of rope and hanged himself out of the window. The man in the next tower, leoking through got out a piece of rope and hunged himself out of the window. The man is the next lower, looking through a telescope, saw the man hanging from tower No. 1, and he decided immediately that an order had gone out that all the men in the towers must hang them selves. This was where the beautiful discipline of the Russian army came in. The man in tower No. 2, acting upon his supposition of the order for all the man to hang themselves, proceeded to put a rope around his neck and scring himself up outside his tower. The man in the next tower thought the same thing when he saw the one in tower No. 2 hanging outside, and when the inspector came around a few hours later he found the dead bodies of the signalmen in all the towers extending over 300 or 400 miles, hanging outside.

Miss Mubel Steverson, from the Casino company, entertained the company with a few recitations. Harry Gilfoil, from the "Trip to Chinatown" company, initiated almost everything, from a mocking-list to a saw mill, and the company gave an excellent imitation of a crowd of enthusiastic men voelferously cheering. George Weston, the bando player, was the next entertainer. The darkey boy, the announcing of whose name sounded like the rending of the index of an encyclopedia of bloszmphy of American heroes, danced next. Miss Lucy Dawson's daheing pleased the company so well, especially cheers for the entertainment committee.

Among those present were Lieutenant Medrecey, Plast Sergeant Ernest A. Wolf, M. L. Ransom and William M. Ballard.

The drill senson in all the city armories either closed the week lust passed or will close this week. The next aftair of importance will be the inspections, most of which will be held in Van Courtlandt Park on dates already announced in The Tribune. After that will come the shooting at Creedmoor and the departure of a few city organizations for the State camp. The oth and the Oth Recimeets are the only ones which go to Peckskill from this city the present year.

IN AID OF THE PEABODY HOME.

IN AID OF THE PEABODY HOME.

The dramatic and musical entertainment to be given for when Mulligan landed him a new he examined it carefully, and, after it, came to the concursion that the bill. The passenger was arrested and of company to recover damages, after it in the bill was good. Judges was, Peckham and Gray, of the Court of the conclusion that the company to recover damages, after it in the bill was good. Judges was, Peckham and Gray, of the Court of the conclusion that the company in the first part of the conclusion that the company is station platform that the ton agent in arresting him made the part of the part of the part of the controversy, is ordered to duty in controversy in the passengent and the d

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FOR BETTER TEACHERS.

NEW REQUIREMENTS AT EXAMINATIONS-OTHER IMPORTANT CHANGES.

THE STANDARD OF EFFICIENCY RAISED.

Although the teachers of the public schools of New-York form a fine body of educated men and women, and compare favorably with their celleagues in any city of the Union, Superintendent Jasper and the members of the Board of Education are continually making efforts to raise their standard of excellence. Among the important steps taken recently with this praiseworthy end in view, none probably will prove more effective than the by-law adopted a few weeks ago. Until the beginning of March of the present year all candidates for licenses to teach in the New-York schools were obliged

to have a general average of seventy-five out of a possie 100 in all the studies in which they were examined This average is also required in many other cities. But last month the Board raised this standard 10 per cent, so that in the future no applicant will be accepted as out of a possible 100. The majority of candidates for admission to the corps of teachers present themselves for examination between April and June 15, and it will be well for them to remember this change in the re-

Although the new law has been in operation only a few weeks, its effects have become apparent already. Heretofore fully one-half of the candidates examined succeeded in obtaining licenses; but during the last month not one in eight was able to show the pro-But not only changes in the intellectual require

ments have been made. In future greater attention is also to be paid to the physical attributes of the teachers. To this end, the Board has authorized President Hunt to appoint ten physicians in this city, who are to examine all candidates for places of teacher. It will be necessary for each applicant, before undertaking the examinations in the various branches of study, to secure the certificate of applauded the clare and specially the winand hard-hips incident to a teacher's life. These cer-tificates are only good for two years, when their holders must be re-examined. According to the resolu tion is to be \$3, and the ten physicians are to be appointed before the end of the present month. It is believed that this provision will exclude many appli-cants who would be unable to attend to their duties on account of ill health, and that in the end it will save the city considerable money. At present many teachers are absent for weeks and months at a time from slekness, drawing their salaries, however, tust paid for performing the duties of the sick.

But other rules, in addition to those mentioned above, must be observed by would-be teachers in New-York's schools. They are explained in the fol-

Candidates for licences must, in all cases, be at least eighteen years of age, and must be proposed as teachers for one or more of the schools under the care of the Board of Education. Examinations for such licenses are held at the half of the Board of Education, on the third Friday of each month, at 9 o'clock a. m. No candidate can be examined except on the written request of a Commissioner of Common Schools, or the chairman or a majority of a Board of School Traites, and if the examinations had thereupon be satisfactory, a license will be issued only upon the presentation to the City Superintendent of a certificate signed by the chairman of a majority of the trustees of any ward, stating that a vacancy exists, to fill which the soil candidate may be appelied. This certificate must also attest the unexceptionable moral character of the applicant.

also attest the unexceptionable moral character of the applicant.

The subjects of examination for a provisional certificate, for either primary or grammar schools, are reading, spelling, English minimar, history of the United States, English literature, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, descriptive astronomy, physics, physiology, drawing, music and principles and methods of teaching.

The subjects of examination for an evening-school license are reading, spelling, English grammar, history of the United States, arithmetic, algebra through quadratic equations, plane geometry, physics, geography, and principles and methods of teaching.

Any candidate falling to receive an average of 50 per cent in the various studies prescribed cannot be re-examined within one year, and any candidate receiving an average between 50 and 85 per cent cannot be re-examined within one year, and any candidate receiving an average between 50 and 85 per cent cannot be re-examined within one year, and any candidate receiving an average between 50 and 85 per cent cannot be re-examined until four months shall have elapsed.

elapsed.

No candidate can receive a certificate who fails to present the evidence of a good knowledge of the above subjects, or to show the culture, refinement of manners and strength of physique which are indispensable to success in teaching.

The certificate awarded is each candidate on passing the examination is a provisional one—usually for six The certificate awarded is each candidate on passing the examination is a provisional one—usually for six months—at the expiration of which time the teacher is required to show practical success in distribution, and a thorough knowledge of the special branches of study prescribed for the grades covered by the license, as well as the methods of teaching the same, as indispensable prerequisites for a permanent certificate.

Applicants for promotion to higher grades are also subject to an examination in the studies and methods specially prescribed for such grades.

The examinations are conducted imparitally, as a matter of course. The assistant superintendents have

matter of course. The assistant superintendents have no chance to show preference, even if they desired to no chance to show preference, even if they desired to do so, as the candidates sign their papers by numbers, the names attached to the numbers being placed in sealed envelopes. These envelopes are not opened until the papers have been marked and the fate of the candidates decided.

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tween \$1.200 and \$1,700; and the salaries of prinary schools, between \$1,000 and \$1,790. The salaries of all male assistant leachers in the New-York schools range from \$1,000 to \$2,016 according to the class, and the annual salaries of the female assistant teachers range from \$504 to \$1,116. The teachers in the public schools have practically life places, as it is almost impossible to remove them. In all probability, the Board of Education will change the laws now governing their removal.

At the present time there are about 4,400 teach receptively and the schools. More than \$5 per cent of these are graduates of the Normal College. In the entire system there are only 235 men. Almost 150 of these men were graduated from the College of the City of New-York, while among the others are to be found graduates of Yale, Harvard, Princeton, Union and many other well-known institutions of learning in various parts of the land.

The man who knows it all, and who suffers from spasms when he sees people who get pleasure out of innocent beliefs, was in a white rage at the circus the other night. He sat back of the arena boxes, about the centre of the house, and shortly after the performance began he started in to express his evideal opinions with snifts and snorts. When the

something between his teeth about a "fake race."

When anything was applicated the wiscacro expressed his displeasure for the benefit of every one around bim. He growled at the jumping, sneered at the running, and even hissed when the flag was handed

to the victor of a chariot race.

Now, if any one thinks that those chariots do not go fast, he has only to get down in the ring and stand near the track when they go whirling and rattling around a corner. They come with such a rush, and slide so violently and swiftly on the course, that they take away one's breath. But this layer of bimself got it into his head that the horses were being "pulled," as if every same man in the big building did not know that if the driver when flying around those corners had not tugged at the reins with muscles of steel, he, the horses and charlot, would all have shot like a meteor into one of the arena boxes or knocked a hole in the side of the Garden building.

But it was when a woman driving one charlot came out at a hard trot to race with a masculine charioteer that the sour-spirited spectator got his chance to make some one else miserable. When they went off at a rushing gallop around the room, the great mass of amusement-loving people applauted with hands, feet and mouth. Of course every one wanted the woman to win. Certainly the women and children among the spectators did, and certainly that is the way of Amer-tean men. And when she did win there was a real burst of enthusiastic plandits which made the big structure ring. It was pleasing enough to see several thousand New Yorkers of all degrees shout because a woman had won a charlot race; it made no difference whether that was part of the regular programme or

filled with girls, none of them over sixteen or seven-teen years old. Their pretty cheeks were flaming with teen years old. Their preity cheeks were flaming with pleasure and excitement and their eyes sparkled with delight. An old gentleman with beaming face, which like theirs had flushed with sympathetic arfor, and with soft white locks but youthful eye, was with them. When the race was over the Diogenes of the circus leaned over and said to one of the gris-she was probably the youngest one in the box and the most enthusiastic—" You don't think that that was a genuine race, do you?"

"Why, yes," gasped the little woman, her eyes looking startled.

"Well, it wasn't," said the beast, with a sardonle grin. "It was all arranged that she should win."

"Oh!" cried the poor girl, with a look of woe on her face, "I thought it was real."

The kindiy faced old gentleman in the box turned and said, so sharply that he was plainly heard by more than a dozen people:

"You ought to be shot!" And his hearers all agreed with him. teen years old.

DISCRIMINATING IN REGARD TO SAUSAGES,

A middle-aged man with a complexion like a parsley omelet wandered into a Duane-st. restaurant about 2 p. m., selected a scat, and plunged into the bill of fare as if it had been a dime novel. After protonged attention to the catalogue of edibles he beckeded to a waiter. "'Spose you've everything that's down on the lies,

hain't yer?" Reckon we has, boss."

"Ain't cold or dried up, are they?"
"No, sah. What's yo' order?"
"I see you've get 'Country Sausages' down here in

big type.

"Yes, sah."
"Good Al sausage?"

"Jersey sausage, perhaps ?"

"Dunno, sah. Make de order sausage?"

"Unno, sah. Make de order sausage?"

"What make; you call it 'country'?" pursued the emmer, disregarding the query.

"Accord because" (aim a made in New-York," rejoined

tomer, disregarding the query.

"Accesso occasion," tallite made in New-York," rejoined the waiter impatently.

"Well I don't place no order fer sausage tell I git a toler'ble strip on the place it was built in. There's a tallite that have thank Peters up in treeme County where I live, runs a sausage mill three miles from me, and the feller that had cut some of that sausage, and then seed the inside of the mill, would swaller three times and die. When I locate where your sausages, was milled I'll order, but your line, of sausage may be his'n, and I hain't travelled all the way from Greene County to load up on Hank Peter's sausages."

of sa-sage may be his n, and I hain't travelled all the way from Greene County to load up on Hank Peter's savages."

"I reckon we don't use his, sah," said the waiter soothingly.

"Boo't, hey? Will yer make on afferdaylt?"

"Sah?"

"I say, will you swear? I was a trustin', quies man till I seed Hank Peters's machine workin', and now, when you say 'sausago' I can rip and snort and paw, Hear me?"